



Using Swedish Household Exams and Parish Records, pt. 2

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In this class we will continue to focus on the research process. We will look at many record examples with an emphasis on analysis. In part 1, we followed Olof Olsson from 1870 back to when he moved from Bjurtjärn to Lungsund parish in 1841.

In part 2, we are going to follow Olof from his birth in 1803 forward in time until we come to the same spot in the records in 1841. This time we'll do more analysis as we go.

Here are some general tips to be aware of:

- There was no kingdom wide "format" before 1895 for the parish records.
- Each parish belonged to what was called a Pastorat, which could be 1 or more parishes (which often changed over time.) The priest kept record of all the people in the pastorat. Sometimes he kept a separate book for each parish. Other times he kept one book for all the people in the pastorat. If you don't find a birth, marriage, or death in a parish record, check the records of parishes in the same pastorat. To learn more about pastorats, see the article: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Swedish_Pastorat in the FamilySearch Wiki.
- There was no standard spelling before about 1906. At best you will see many words spelled in similar ways for example: Filipstad and Phillipstad. See the article: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Sweden_Language_and_Languages in the FamilySearch Wiki to learn more about spelling and language.

The Birth and Christening, Engagement and Marriage, and Death and Burial information was usually recorded in a chronological way. To learn more about these subjects see the following articles in the FamilySearch wiki:

Birth and Christening:

- https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Sweden_Birth_and_Christening_Records

Engagement and Marriage:

- https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Sweden_Engagement_and_Marriage_Records

Death and Burial:

- https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Sweden_Death_and_Burial_Records

Here are some tips regarding Household Examinations:

- After the mid 1800's a household examination book was often used between 5 – 10 years before starting a new one.
- A household examination book before the mid 1800's was often used between 5 – 20 years before starting a new one.
- Because a household examination record was used for many years, you have lots of comments written in the record. The challenge is to figure out when the comments were written.
- Household examination records are usually organized by places within the parish. This is often seen with larger places written across the top of a page with smaller places lower on the page.
- Places names within a parish can change through the years. Smaller places were often absorbed into larger, or were even abandoned. Larger places usually lasted over time.
- Figuring out place names in the moving columns can be a challenge. When you see a place name for the first time, ask yourself is it the name of a parish? If no, then it must be a village, farm, or household. Use the place index in a household examination record, or a database to figure out "what kind" of place it is. See place name databases on the Sweden Gazetteers page of the FamilySearch Wiki at:
https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden:_Gazetteers
- To learn more about household exams see the following article in the FamilySearch wiki:
https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Sweden_Household_Examination_Records

Here are some tips regarding moving information:

- Moving information can be found in the "moving-in" or "moving –out" column in the household examination records.
- Moving information can be found in the "moving-in" or "moving –out" records.
- The moving information in the household examination records **may** or **may not** match the information in the "moving-in" or "moving –out" records. Always check both to gather all clues.
- Sometimes a husband will be listed in the moving record to represent the wife and children (often with a number of the children.) Other times the wife and even children will be listed individually.
- Moving-in and Moving-out records are can be in a book of their own, or mixed in with other books such as household examinations, or the birth, marriage, and death book.
- If necessary check the moving records in the annex parish and the moderförsamling (mother parish)
- See the article:
https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Swedish_Moving_In_and_Out_Records to learn more.